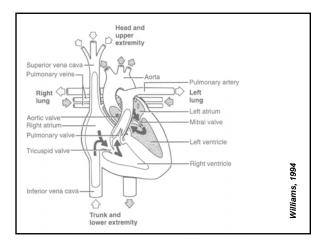


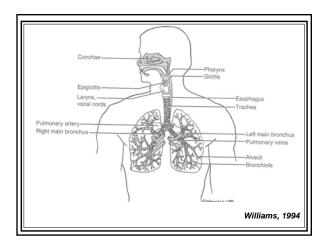


PART I: SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS

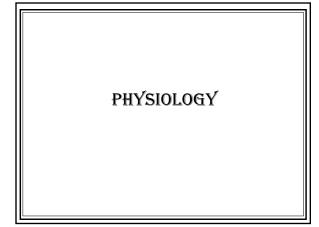
ANATOMY

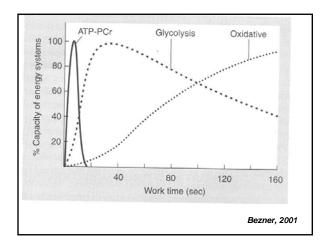




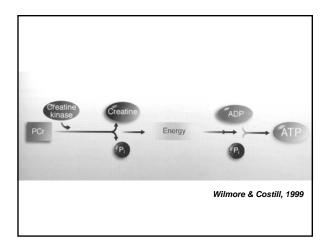




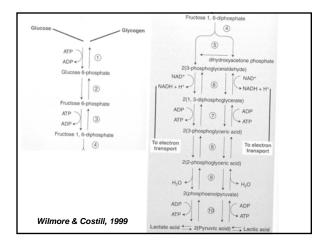




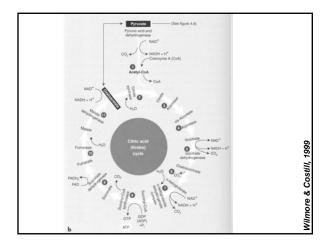




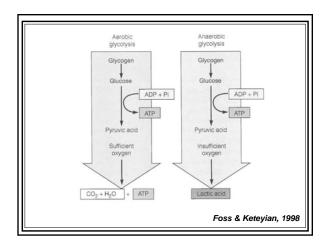




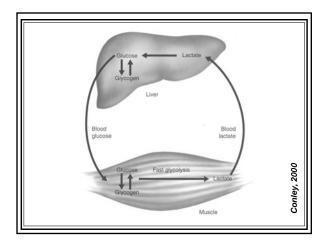




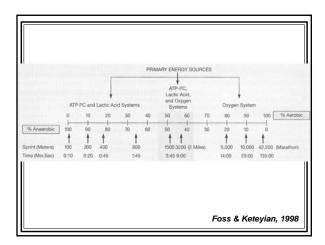










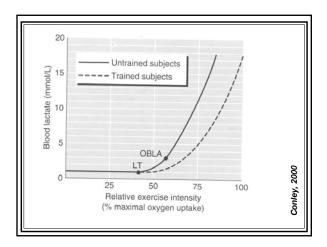




Contributions of Mechanisms to in Bicycle Ergon	Maxima			-
	0-5 s	30 s	60 s	90 s
Exercise intensity (% of maximum power output)	100	55	35	31
Contribution of anaerobic mechanisms (%)	96	75	50	35
Contribution of aerobic mechanisms (%)	4	25	50	65

Key Responses

- Heart Rate
- Stroke Volume
- Cardiac Output
- a vO₂ Difference
- Blood Flow
- Blood Pressure
- Pulmonary Ventilation





	Trained (strength/power)	Detrained	Trained (endurance)	
Physiological variable				
Muscle size				
Muscle-fiber size	Ð	Ø		
Capillary density	\sim	\diamond	\diamond	
Aerobic enzymes			-0399	
Short-term endurance		55		1001
ŮO₂max	Ą	A	A	
Mitochondrial density	0	00	COO	a current de la
Strength/power			00	
% Fat	$\overline{\bigcirc}$		\ominus	



PART II: TECHNIQUES

Conditioning Techniques

- Running
- Biking
- Swimming
- UBE
- Slide Board
- Jump Rope
- Others?

Conditioning Techniques

- LSD
- Interval
- Fartlek

PART III: PROGRAM DESIGN

Indications

Everyone, unless contraindicated

Contraindications

- Pain, discomfort chest, neck, jaw, arms
- Shortness of breath at rest/mild exertion
- Dizziness or syncope
- Othopnea / paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
- Ankle edema unrelated to injury
- Palpations or tachycardia
- Intermittent claudication
- Known heart murmur
- Unusual fatigue

ACSM, 2000

Acute Program Variables

- Choice of exercise
- Intensity
- Tempo
- Number of Repetitions
- Number of Sets
- Volume
- Rest Intervals
- Number of Sessions
- Frequency

Choice of Exercise

- Running
- Biking
- Swimming
- UBE
- Slide Board
- Jump Rope
- Others?

Intensity • 70 – 85% of HR_{max} • 60-80% of HRR

ACSM, 2000

Intensity

- Age predicted max = 220-age
- Target HR Range =
- ([HR_{max} HR_{rest}] x .60 and .80) + HR_{rest}

ACSM, 2000

Duration

■ 20-30 minutes?

ACSM, 2000

Rest Intervals (Conley, 2000)							
% Max	Energy System	Exercise Time	Work:Rest				
90 -100	Phosphagen	5 – 10 s	1:12 – 1:20				
75 – 90	Glycolysis	15 -30 s	1:3 – 1:5				
30 -75	Glycolysis	1 – 3 min	1:3 – 1:4				
20-35	Oxidative	> 3 min	1:1 – 1:3				



Frequency

■ 3 – 5 times per week?

During a game, a typical NBA player runs 2.1 miles at an average pace of 9 miles per hour. So he should train to run 6:45 miles, right?

A DIFFERENT APPROACH